McGill Daily

Vol. 10. No. 68. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921. PRICE TWO CENTS

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Courteous service to all.

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UNIVERSITY'S COATNAPPER APPREHENDED

Has Stolen Thirty Coats From College.

LIBRARY COMPLAINS.

Many Volumes Have Been Reported Missing From the Shelves.

Christmas and New Year's shopping came to an end yesterday for Arcand, "the elusive Pimpernell" and alleged University coat-thief, when Detectives Laberge and Sloan marched him off to the "reception hall." The French-Canadian young man was flashily dressed in "his latest," and, when brought before the chief, told the latter with the greatest nonchalance to look no further that he had stolen all the coats himself. If this be true, he will be charged with the theft of over half a hundred coats. He has been remanded for enquete on the 12th.

According to his own confession, his usual "stall" was to enter a building coatless, to act the part of a watchman or a caretaker and to perform this so well that with his eventual disappearance, the finest coat in the building made its exit too. In the University, the New Medical Building and the Library seem to have suffered most; altogether thirty-two coats, amounting in value to fourteen hundred dollars, have been reported missing from the College and Arcand is alleged to be responsible for the removal of thirty of them. It is also stated that he entered over fifty business establishments of the city, besides a variety of public buildings, colleges and churches.

Coat-stealing has been going on for over two years about the College buildings; but during the last two months especially coats made the most mysterious disappearances. The University has at last taken steps to stop this outrage, and it is hoped, should Arcand prove to be the thief, that he will get the punishment that he most assuredly deserves.

Not only have coats been disappearing, but a great many other things have been making hasty departures without taking the time to say goodbye to their owners. Microscopes, valued at a hundred dollars apiece, scarfs, boots, rubbers and fountain pens are all migrating without University emigration passes. Who are these collectors of "modern anti-

(Continued on Page 3.)

SKI CLUB TO MEET DARTMOUTH

Selection of Reps. to Take Place Early in February.

At a meeting of the executive of the McGill Ski Club, held yesterday afternoon in the Union, the following dates were set as part of the season's programme for the club.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 2nd, the following trials will be held. The jumps will be held on the Montreal Ski Club jumps on Cote des Neiges. Also the ski dash will take place. On Saturday, February 5, the proficiency test and cross country run will take place.

The above events will be open to all members of the Ski Club. The winners of these events will be the ones to comprise the team to represent McGill at the Dartmouth Carnival the following week.

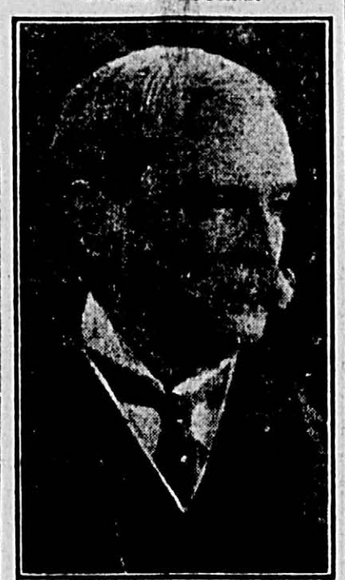
It was also decided that the following events would make up the programme for the Winter Carnival, to be held at McGill on February 25 and 26: Ski-jumping, cross-country run, proficiency test, ski dash and relay race. Ski-joring will also be included on the list of events provided satisfactory arrangements can be made. The obstacle will also be run off, but will not count for points.

Arrangements are practically concluded with the Physical Department concerning attendance at gym. A definite announcement will be made in to-morrow's "Daily" concerning this.

E. T. CLUB.

There will be a general meeting of the Eastern Townships Club in the reading room of the McGill Union at 5.00 p.m. Monday, the 10th. All members are requested to be present. Important business will be discussed briefly.

McGILL MOURNS.



Late Sir William Peterson.

SIR WILLIAM'S CAREER WAS A NOTABLE ONE

Twenty Five Years of Life as Principal of McGill.

UNIVERSITY MOURNS.

Died in England After Two Years of Illness.

Yesterday the Union Jack flew half-mast over the Arts Building as a token that the University of McGill was mourning the death of her former chief.

The illness from which Sir William Peterson died began on January 12th, 1919, when a sudden stroke of paralysis put an end to his useful and conspicuous public career. The former Principal had addressed a gathering of Greeks on that day in Stanley Hall. Thence he proceeded to Emmanuel Church, where an address was to be given by Sir Harry Lauder. On his arrival at the church the Rev. George Adam noticed that he was not well, and urged him to return home. Sir William persisted in fulfilling his engagement, but had to be assisted onto the platform. During the singing of the first hymn he collapsed and had to be taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital. His condition for some time was very critical, but eventually he recovered sufficiently to return to England.

In the following April Sir William resigned as Principal of McGill University after 24 years spent at the University which he loved and whose greatness he had helped to make. On his retirement he was voted an allowance of £4,000 a year by the executive committee of the Carnegie Foundation.

Sir William Peterson, K.C.M.G., was Vice-Chancellor and Principal of McGill University from May, 1895, when he succeeded the late Sir William Dawson, to April 4, 1919, when he resigned. Eminent in the world of scholarship and education, he was also well known as an ardent Imperialist, who had championed the cause of Canada and the Empire, not only in the Dominion, but at many large gatherings in Great Britain and the United States.

He was the son of the late John Peterson, merchant, of Leith, Scot-

(Continued on Page 4.)

What's On

TO-DAY.

5.00 p.m.—Senior Basketball practice at Central "Y".

5.00 p.m. — Intermediate Hockey practice.

5.15 p.m.—Wrestling practice at Union.

5.15 p.m.—Boxing practice at the Gym.

5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Hockey players' physical examination.

6.00 p.m.—Gymnastic Club.

7.30 p.m.—Snowshoe Tramp.

9.30 p.m.—McGill vs. St. Anns, hockey at Arena.

COMING.

Jan. 7—Physical Society.
Jan. 7—Lecture on Social Diseases.
Jan. 7—Western Club executive.
Jan. 7—Meeting of Students' Council.
Jan. 7—Indoor Baseball: Law '21 vs. Sci. '23.
Jan. 10—Eastern Townships Club.

McGILL PLAYS ST. ANN'S IN STIFF FIGHT

Both Teams Have Already Suffered Defeat.

MOUNT ROYAL ARENA.

Final Team for Intercollegiate Fixtures Not Yet Chosen.

Weather conditions permitting, the Red and White hockey squad will be seen in action to-night at the Mount Royal Arena, when they will meet St. Ann's in a scheduled City League fixture. The unseasonable weather during the past week has interfered considerably with the McGill practices, and as a result of this and of the Christmas vacation, players have had little opportunity of rounding into form. St. Ann's, however, are in little better circumstances, and the game should prove a close one. Both teams lost their opening games, St. Ann's to Loyola and McGill to M.A.A.A. on December 27th, when the latter team won by a score of 7 to 1.

So far, although several individual players have shown promising form, the McGill sextette has not yet been chosen in any permanent fashion. A gratifying number of candidates have turned out for the few practices which have been possible, but it is yet too early in the season to make any prophecies concerning the probable line-up for the winter. To-night's team will be chosen from the following: Cully, Behan, Dineen, Gallery, Lyall, McKinnon, Davis, Kelly, Timmins, Stenson, Fowler and Goddard.

Goddard is a recent acquisition and played defence for Queen's. He also played right wing for the Ottawa City League, which would seem to indicate that he is a useful man as right-handed defence players are few and far between. McKinnon is a good stick-handler, but has not yet fully rounded into condition. Last year he captained the Dalhousie College team, and comes West with a reputation which will take some living up to. Stenson is a goaler who played in the Sherbrooke City League, and although he has been at McGill for some years this is his first attempt at senior honors. He has been showing good form in recent practices, and if he can maintain this in the forthcoming games he will prove a valuable acquisition. Leo Timmins will also take a turn in goals this evening; he is well known for the good showing

(Continued on Page 2.)

SEASON BEGINS SOON FOR JUNIORS

First Game Sat.—Practice on Campus Rink To-Night.

McGill's Junior Hockey Team plays its first game of the season at the Mount Royal Arena on Saturday, Jan. 8. Our opponents will be the M.A.A.A., who are certain to place a good team on the ice, and the Red and White squad may be assured of a stiff struggle.

A practice has been called for this evening at six o'clock on the Campus rink. It is urged that any man who is interested in hockey, and who has not attained his twentietieth birthday on January 1 of this year, will make an especial effort to turn out. There is all too short a time to get into condition before the season commences, so that anyone with an eye on a position on the team had better waste no time in getting into uniform. Junior hockey is going to be given particular prominence this year, as it is realized that without junior material to rely upon, the senior aggregation would have no opportunity of strengthening their ranks.

There are seven other clubs in the league besides McGill: M.A.A.A., Loyola, Westmount, Nationals, Victorias, Catholic High and Macdonald. With such opposition, the team which comes out on top, and which makes the trip to Toronto to play off for the Canadian championship, will indeed have proved its mettle.

All students who have ever played hockey, and who were under the age of twenty on the first of January of this year, are requested to turn out at the practice scheduled for this afternoon. The Junior team is yet to be picked, and its personnel will greatly depend upon the showing of the men who will turn out to-night.

Piper Heidsieck

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has three single rooms suitable for students. Terms, $35 per month for room and board, and one evening per week of the student's time for settlement work. Apply to Miss Bolduc, Main 7592 or 179 Dorchester Street West.

McGill Daily

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921.

SIR WILLIAM PETERSON

The Union Jack drooping at half-mast at the head of the Avenue under a leaden-colored sky was yesterday a symbol to the outside public of a University mourning for the death of a former chieftain in the person of the late Sir William Peterson.

It is a difficult task to pay fitting tribute to the late principal from the student point of view. Sir William Peterson was of a naturally retiring nature, and there are very few among the present undergraduate body who can say that they really knew him. Too often unfortunately the outside world mistook this purely temperamental attribute for an attitude of assumed superiority and aloofness. No greater mistake could have been made. Sir William Peterson was never a seeker after the limelight. With the insight of a truly great man he saw that if McGill was ever to assume a position in the van, academic development was the prime necessity, and that only then could come a closer relationship between town and gown on a basis of mutual equality and respect.

And so for twenty-five years he labored to enhance the prestige of McGill. Many stories are told of the tremendous impression exerted by his personality on his fellow-giants in the academic world. Throughout this continent he was reverenced as a leader among the leaders of educational thought, and by the end of his period of service McGill was indeed a name to conjure with.

As a worker for the right sort of Imperialism Sir William Peterson also stood forth pre-eminently Without the slightest suggestion of jingoism he aimed to make of McGill an Empire University in the truest sense. The University's response to the call to arms in 1914 was his reward, and if ever a servant of his country deserved the honor of knighthood it was Sir William Peterson.

In spite of his shyness and the inability of his great mind to brook interference or contradiction, no matter how slight, Sir William Peterson must always be honored as a veritable Goliath in the world of things academic where his life-work lay. He has passed away now at home in that England which he loved so well, but he has left to his adopted country and to the Empire a heritage that can never pass away—the greater McGill of to-day.

POOR FUND DISTRIBUTED.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank has just distributed the same amount as last year, viz., $9,350, among the following charitable societies, being the interest on the Poor Fund:

Asile des aveugles	$200.00
Asile Bethleem	75.00
Asile des sourdes-muettes	250.00
Asile du Sacre-Coeur, rue Fullum	75.00
Asile des sourds-muets, coteau St. Louis	175.00
Asile St. Joseph	200.00
Children's Memorial Hospital	60.00
Charity Organization Society	40.00
Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society	25.00
Hebrew Benevolent Society	100.00
Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society	50.00
Hervey Institute	80.00
Hopital des incurables	400.00
Hopital Notre-Dame	480.00
Hospice Auclair	75.00
Hopital Ste-Justine	100.00
Hospice Bourget	75.00
Hospice Gamelin	150.00
Hospice du Saint-Enfant-Jesus	100.00
Hospice Ste-Cunegonde	125.00
Hospice St.-Vincent-de-Paul	50.00
Hotel-Dieu	300.00
Institut Bruchesi	100.00
Ladies' Benevolent Society	100.00
Ladies of the Day Nursery	40.00
L'Assistance publique	75.00
La salle de l'asile, rue Visitation	100.00
Little Sisters of the Poor	475.00
Mackay Institute for Protestant Deaf Mutes	60.00
Maison Ste-Genevieve	100.00
Montreal Association for the Blind	40.00
Montreal Diet Dispensary	40.00
Montreal Dispensary	100.00
Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital	50.00
Montreal Hebrew Sheltering and Orphans' Home	25.00
Montreal General Hospital	480.00
Old Brewery Mission	50.00
Orpheline catholiques, rue Ste-Catherine	100.00
Orphelinat St-Alexis	75.00
Orphelinat St-Arsene	75.00
Patronage St-Vincent-de-Paul	300.00
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge	300.00
Protestant Infants' Home	150.00
Protestant Industrial Rooms	80.00
Protestant Orphan Asylum	60.00
Protestant Church Home	40.00
St. Bridget's House of Refuge	500.00
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	500.00
Sheltering Home	50.00
Soeurs du Bon-Pasteur	400.00
Soeurs Grises	500.00
Soeurs de la Misericorde	350.00
Soeurs de la Providence	500.00
Union Nationale francaise	75.00
University Lying-in Hospital	75.00
Western Hospital	150.00
Women's Hospital	50.00
	$9,350.00

NOTICES

Members of executives and others are requested to look under this heading for notices of all futurities. Each notice is absolutely official. The Editor will not be responsible for errors in articles unless the time and date are written out in full when they are sent in.

"DAILY" STAFF.

All members of the "Daily" Staff are reminded to get in touch with the "Daily" office between 1.30 and 2 p.m. of the day on which they are on the staff for the evening's issue. This applies alike to all reporters and associates.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for Friday, Jan. 7th, at 6 p.m.

SKATING.

Weather permitting the rink will be in operation to-day. Skating periods are reserved for both men and women on the Ladies' Rink in the hollow from 4 to 6 p.m. daily except Wednesday when skating is held on the Men's Rink.

Tickets can be obtained from the Janitors of the Arts, Engineering and Medical Buildings, from the office of the Department of Physical Education, Molson Hall and at the Rink.

HOCKEY NOTICE.

Special Physical Exam. period—Thursday January 6th, from 12 to 1 and 5.30 to 6.15 p.m. All hockey players not holding this year's "A" or "B" cards report to Molson Hall, Arts Building, at one of the above hours.

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY.

All the men who have not played for the Senior hockey team this year are requested to turn out at a practice of the Intermediates to be held on the campus rink this evening at five o'clock to be picked for the game for to-morrow night.

INTER-CLASS HOCKEY.

There will be no practice to-day owing to poor condition of ice. Practices as usual on Friday and Saturday.

WESTERN CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Western Club on Friday, January 7th, at 7.00 p.m., in Strathcona Hall. A full attendance is requested.

WRESTLING PRACTICE.

There will be a wrestling practice in the Union at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

BOXING PRACTICE.

There will be a boxing practice in the Gym. at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

INDOOR BASEBALL.

The first game of the semi-finals will take place on Friday, Jan. 7th, at 6.00 p.m. at the High School University street, when Law '21 will meet Science '23.

SENIOR BASKETBALL.

The Senior basketball squad will workout at the Central "Y" gymnasium at 5.00 o'clock this afternoon. This will be the last practice before the game with Highlanders on Saturday evening.

McGILL PLAYS ST. ANN'S IN STIFF FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

which he made in the Intermediates last year when McGill went through the season without a defeat.

Cully and Behan have just returned from the Christmas vacations, and to-night will be the first appearance of these two veterans. In the first game of the season with M.A.A.A., John Gallery put up a sterling display, and will probably start at left wing to-night. Matty Dineen will hold down the right wing position.

Although St. Ann's lost their game last week to Loyola, their defeat was in large measure due to the fact that they were in poor condition. Peters' display in the nets was one of the best seen in a local rink for some time, and several new men have been tried out this week, so that they will be able to start a team which will extend the Red and White to the utmost if they are to carry off the bacon.

The game is scheduled to begin at 9.30 p.m., and will be the second event of a double-header, the first game being between Westmount and Shamrocks. Westmount surprised everyone last week by defeating the fast Victoria team, last year's champions, and Shamrocks have been picked as one of the first four teams to play off for the championship at the end of the season.

The amateur hockey seen in City League circles so far this year has been of a surprisingly high standard, and to-night's double event is sure to draw a large crowd to the Arena. Every McGill student who can do so should avail himself of this opportunity, not only of cheering his college team on to victory but also of witnessing two fast and closely-contested games.

PROMINENT LECTURERS AT MEETING

To Be Held On Friday At Five-Fifteen.

ON SOCIAL DISEASES.

Moving Picture Demonstration and Lecture To Be Given in Union.

Sir Arthur Currie will occupy the chair at the moving picture demonstration and lecture on Social Diseases to be held at the Union to-morrow, Friday, January 7th, at 5.15 p.m.

The great war revealed how widespread are venereal diseases amongst the civilians. Before the conflict, the absence of accurate statistics had hidden the true situation. Save the members of the medical profession, rare were those who had an exact idea of it. In the United States, when the general levy took place, the examination of the recruits enabled the physicians to note the alarming prevalence of venereal disease cases, and as a result to compute reliable statistics.

The same investigation by all the nations at war produced similar results. With reason, people were moved by these existing facts, so that they realized that the condition, bad as it was, was bound to become worse when the soldiers would return to civilian life, and it would be furthermore aggravated by the new conditions of life created as the result of the war.

Once the danger was realized, everywhere the public authorities, animated with the praiseworthy desire of protecting their populations, energetically set themselves at work and organized campaigns against this invading scourge.

In America, the United States was the first to oppose venereal diseases by means of scientific organization.

Canada, likewise, took great part in this humane and philanthropic movement. A Congress of Hygienists from all over the country was convened at Ottawa, under the auspices of the Federal Government, and revealed the ravages exercised by these diseases amongst our population, and they also pointed out the urgent necessity of warring against them. By unanimous agreement, the members passed a resolution that immediate action was necessary to check the encroaching evil.

Immediately the Government offered the Provinces an important subsidy in order to help them in the institution of an anti-venereal campaign.

The Government of our Province answering this invitation, voted the necessary funds, and in virtue of a by-law passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, charged a committee of three members selected from the Superior Board of Health to carry on a campaign against the venereal disease problem. A director and an assistant director, appointed by the Government, are expressedly entrusted with the care or organizing and prosecuting the campaign, the plans of which include:

1. The establishment and upkeep of laboratories where the most modern and scientific methods of bacteriology and serology are placed at the disposal of the physicians of the Province for confirming their diagnosis; this service will be rendered gratuitously, so that the scientific treatment necessary will be less expensive to the patients and consequently more accessible to all purses.

2. The establishment of dispensaries where the needy will be treated gratuitously.

3. An active campaign of instruction on the nature, modes of contagion, ravages and consequences of venereal diseases.

Dr. A. H. Desloges, the director of the Venereal Disease Division of the Province, along with Dr. W. W. Chipman and Dr. F. S. Patch, will be the speakers at to-morrow's meeting.

THE INFLUENCE OF VENISELOS ON GREECE.

Themistocles, with a sly humor that can well be imagined, was fond of telling the story of how the real ruler of Greece was his little boy! For, said he, Athens ruled the rest of Greece, he himself ruled Athens, his wife ruled him, and his boy ruled her. The moral of the story is to be found, perhaps, in the fact that the sources of power often lie hidden in unexpected quarters. The Greeks to-day might very well take the moral unto themselves when they reflect upon the late leader, Eleutherios Veniselos. For, though a cabinet which knows not Veniselos place the Constantine millstone round the people's necks again, there is not a moment when the power and influence of the man who won unity and a Greater Greece for Hellas can fail to be made manifest. Neither party nor monarchy can overshadow him. He is as much on the soil of Greece to-day as when he was leading the country to her new glories. Time alone will show the imperishable stuff of which he is made.

Correspondence

To the Editor "McGill Daily."

Dear Sir:—

Reading to-day's "Daily" I have found in it two articles regarding the aid to Polish students in Poland, namely, first "the minutes of the meeting held by the students on Dec. 20th, 1920," and second, "Students of Polish Universities Need Support." No doubt, that this is a noble thought, but to be impartial, I feel as if it is my duty to say a few words in regard to it. And I hope that you also will be impartial, and publish same in the "Daily."

Both "articles" mentioned above have an inspiring thought, and it is a noble deed indeed to help the helpless. But if there is anybody that is helpless, and is in need of some aid it is Ukraine. And if students of Polish universities need a support, or aid of some kind, then Ukranian students need it a hundred times more so, or even a thousand times would not be exaggerated.

Then, again, by helping Polish students we, "the McGill," at the same time are coercing the Ukranian students, oppressing and persecuting them to a complete destruction and devastation.

How so? Listen, please! When I am talking about Ukrainians and Ukrainian students, I mean so now known Western Ukraine, called by Polish authorities Malo-Polska (which means small, or Little Poland), and otherwise known as Eastern Galicia. And if there are some people that have suffered, or are suffering, and are in need, I dare to say—"These are the people, and this is the country that needs a help!"

There is no other country in the world, not even Belgium, which had been so many times plundered, robbed, persecuted and devastated as this unfortunate, forgotten by everybody, Western Ukraine.

Since 1914 the war is going on there incessantly. The Russians, at the time of Czars' regime, were the first ones to cross the country. Then Germans drove them out, and this meant another invasion of course. Later on comes Poland herself. At the time of fall of Austria both nationalities—the Poles and Ukrainians—tried to establish their governments here. Ukrainians being the real possessors of the land (as the Ukrainian population is 95 per cent) were successful at first. But unfortunately, comes France and General Haller with his army, and devastates the country once more. After this—the greedy Bolsheviks—follow their trail and gain a possession of Western Ukraine.

Then the French army and Polish—and Bolsheviks retreat. Another plunder again. And finally the Polish yoke and protectorate for the Western Ukraine—unfortunately approved by the Allies.

However—this is not all! Not very long ago—Poland was as greedy as our neighbor Bolsheviks are. Her ambition was to gain Ukraine—the whole Ukraine, Western and Eastern. So she makes a treaty with one of the Ukrainian generals — namely Gen. Pathera—to free the Eastern Ukraine from Bolsheviks. Then comes the drive on Kiev—the capital of Ukraine.

There was some suspicion as to the sincerity of Poland in this treaty right from the beginning. However, as Poland pledged her honor, one thought, surely in a case like that she would keep her word.

But alas! the suspicion was only too true. When the Reds became victorious, Poland, pressed to the wall, disavowed all the treaties forgot her promises and honor, and left Gen. Pethera with his army amongst Bolsheviks — amidst guns and fire. And President Pilsudski even went further and made a statement that there was really no treaty of any kind between Poland and Ukraine. Consequently the delegation to Peace Conference at Riga made a separate treaty with Reds and signing the Armistice on Oct. 12, 1920, did not even mention the agreement signed between Poland and Ukraine.

This stopped the war with Poland. What did they care for Gen. Pethera and his army? They were glad, they have saved their necks. But this was just a thing for the "Soviet Russia." The arms were now turned against Ukrainian army, which was helpless, disavowed by Poland, without ammunition and provisions. It was a desperate situation, but there was no alternative. Gen. Pethera had to put up a fight.

He did his as best as he could, retreating and approaching Poland's frontier, still thinking that Poland was her ally. Alas! How badly he was deceived! Poland not only had offered any help, but when Ukrainians crossed the border line, she disarmed every man and put them into the interment camp. Here is what one of Lemberg's papers of recent date says about it—

"Not to be envied — fate of disarmed soldiers of Ukrainian National Republic."

"The disarmed soldiers of Gen. Pethera are being led through Lemberg by the Polish army. Grieving and pathetic aspect show these unfortunate. Tired, emaciated and hungry, they are going unto unknown travel. Very little are they differentiated from the robbed Bolshevik interned men. And who would have thought that these people who were but yesterday allies of Polish army, and to-day a hard fate of slavery is awaiting them! Over several thousands have passed the streets of Lemberg. What locality is assigned for them by the Polish authority, no one knows. At all events, they will only help to increase the thousands of unfortunate men that are crowded in different Polish internment camps. Among the disarmed soldiers of U. N. R. that have crossed the boundary of Eastern Galicia, the terrible disease "typhus" is now flourishing. Till now 600 affected were registered."

Some one may ask—Why do I quote the above? Well, I just want to point out that most of these disarmed men are Ukrainian students. And as described above they surely have no chance to go to universities and high schools.

But this is not all! No, not yet! As you probably know Western Ukraine has been given by the Allies to Poland for temporary occupation. That is Poland was to establish there some government, and to form a protectorate. And she sure did it!

The military law was proclaimed throughout. The schools closed, property confiscated, all Ukrainian teachers and professors disqualified, and all the Ukrainian students debarred from universities and high schools. A Ukrainian student cannot enter the university under no condition! The Ukrainian high schools' buildings are now occupied as barracks by Polish soldiers.

Devastation, robbery, military law, oppression, absolute cessation of Ukrainian education and total disqualification of all professorial positions of Ukrainians, is a picture of Western Ukraine.

Now, are we going to send some aid to Polish students? Yes. And are we going to help them to coerce the Ukrainians? Yes, again. Then why not divide the funds and help both nations? I am sure that the Ukrainians are in a greater need than the Poles.

It is better to be right than popular!

Yours for Righteousness.

A. T. KIBZEY,
Med. '22.

THE OBTRUSIVENESS OF BOOKS.

Has it ever occurred to you how obtrusive books can be? Sometimes of an evening I lie down for an after-dinner nap on the couch in my library. The couch is so placed that when I am lying down I am looking toward a tall stack of books. There they are, red, green, blue and black, crying out in their thousand tongues, "Come and sample me!"

Here is a tall, black, dignified History of Rome. As is natural, the big tome speaks with a highly Latinized speech and in sonorous tones. "Ave!" he begins, "enter now into these hallowed precincts with quiet step and dignified mien. Spread before you in the panorama of a great and august nation, governed by a beneficent imperialism. Basilicas, baths, forums, amphitheatres shall disclose their wonders to your bewildered eyes Benign laws, monumental arches, multitudes in colorful and gorgeous costumes, all are to be found within my pages in rich profusion. I am statesman, orator, philosopher. . . ."

But here I turn my eyes away from this pompous bore and light upon a Book of Facts. He is red-bound and inviting. He speaks in little, crisp, bitten-off sentences, like those snappy persons who would reduce all thought to formulae. "Look here," he says. "Let me give you information. I want to tell you. Listen to this. How's that? America discovered 1492. Chicago Exposition' 1893. John Milton wrote 'Paradise Lost.'" So this brisk person runs on like a tattoo alarm that routs you out of bed on a wintry morning and tells you things you don't want to know. I try to forget and my eye wanders along the shelf.

Ah, here is a soothing comrade for a cosy evening. It is a tall, elegant volume bound in Morocco, a book of poetry, in fact. This fine gentleman leans slightly away from his companions on either side, an algebra and a sociology, rather common persons both. He speaks in cultured accents, with a slight trace of boredom. "Allow me to entice you," he says. "Gurgling brooks shall refresh you; giant forest trees shall over-arch your way. You shall hear strange music, inhale rare perfumes—"

The gray-green backs of a set of biographies bought on the installment plan scowl heavily at me. "Why can't you be like Washington?" they query. "Consider his nobility, his statesmanship, his patriotism. Consider Caesar, how the world lay at his feet. You ought to write plays like Shakespeare."

"But," I mutely reply, "I am not a Washington. I can't be a statesman. And I don't care to be like Caesar with a world at my feet. Nor have I genius to write like Shakespeare. I am a humble business man with a family to support. My place through the day is in the office and at night my place is in the home." I was beaten to it. Yes, I did use the old, hackneyed, time-worn phrase.

I have just succeeded in putting the whole obtrusive crowd aside and am dozing off, when a gentle hand is laid on my shoulder and the soft voice of my wife says, "Wake up, John dear, the Joneses are calling."
—Christian Science Monitor.

BASKETBALLERS PRACTISE HARD

Two Games Scheduled For Saturday Night—Practices on Friday.

The men on the various McGill basketball squads held their first workout since the holidays in Molson Hall and the High School gym. last night. Most of the men who played regularly before Christmas were present and the coaches put them through a fast, snappy practice in preparation for the games that are before them. The most strenuous and the most important games yet remain to be played, but the coaches are confident that the best playing material has been combed from the mass of recruits, and have good prospects of bringing home a few more honors for McGill.

On Saturday, June 9th, the Seniors are to play the Highlanders. The Highlanders have a strong team. Many of the men are McGill graduates, and among these is Art. Young, of last year's Intercollegiate team. The presence of these formidable old-timers will add greatly to the strength of the Highlanders, but the Seniors have won every match so far, and hope to score another victory Saturday.

The Seniors will probably play the following men: Parlow, Amaron, Fitzgerald, McPhail, Solomon, Menzies. The men playing on the Intercollegiate team will also be on hand and will be given a chance to play at various times during the game.

The Juniors (B) are also playing the Montreal South team on Saturday. The Junior squad held a good workout last night, and seem to be going at a fast clip.

The Intercollegiate Basketball season will be officially opened on January 22nd, when McGill journeys to Kingston to play the Queen's team. Last year the Red and White defeated Queen's in both the games they played. Enough of last year's men remain to form a good strong backbone for the team, and the new material has shown itself well up to the standard set by previous basketball teams. The drawback experienced by the Intercollegiate team is the lack of matches with outside teams before the big fixtures with Queen's and Varsity come off. Real hard games knit and bind a team together into a strong, hard-fighting aggregation, and with this end in view, the men in charge tried to arrange for a trip during the holidays, but it was found impossible to carry out the plan. Lately arrangements have been made for a game with a team formed by the American Legion, in Malone, N.Y., so, all things being favorable, the Intercollegiate squad will journey to Malone on January 15th.

In future, the senior squads will hold their practices and play their games in the Central "Y" gym., and to-day the senior squad will hold a practice in the Central "Y" from 5 to 6 p.m. The juniors will hold a workout at 5.15 p.m. in Molson Hall on Friday, and the Intermediates will practise in the same place at 6.15 p.m.

R. V. C. NOTES

Tickets for the Snowshoe Tramp to-night may be obtained from D. I. Teed, 25c each. Any girl holding a ticket and who is unable to go please return and money will be refunded.

R. V. C. '23.

There will be an important class meeting in Room 12, R.V.C., at 7 to-night.

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VERBATIM REPORT OF SIR ARTHUR'S BOSTON SPEECH

Complete Version of the Address That Drew High Editorial Praise From the Press of the Continent—Reveals Power of Sir Arthur Currie as a Thinker and Speaker.

The December issue of "Canadian Club News," containing verbatim Sir Arthur Currie's speech before the Canadian Club of Boston, at the Copley-Plaza, on November 29th, has just been received. In view of the fact that this utterance has been very favorably commented on in the editorial columns of the leading dailies on the Continent and as it affords a splendid example of our Principal's remarkable powers as a speaker, the "Daily" reprints it in full.

Sir Arthur's Address.

Sir Arthur took for his theme "The Symbol of Common Things," and said:—

"To-day we behold two symbols hanging side by side. They are different in outward characters, but they stand for common things. That is in keeping with a thousand manifestations of our common humanity. Love is a common principle or emotion of the race, but how varied and beautiful are its symbols! A crumpled shoe, a faded photograph, a lock of hair, an old piece of bunting—these are all the symbols of a fadeless and undying love, commanding our homage and respect. Of all the symbols used by humanity, a flag is, perhaps, the most appealing. In some form it has existed from the very beginning of time.

"Changes have been made in the form or the color or the texture, but the underlying principle has ever been the same. Patriotism is as old as the human race. It belongs to all nations and climes and ages. It is an instinct of our common humanity as deep rooted as religion. The symbol of patriotism is sacred and inviolable. It stands only second to the Christian sacraments of the Cross. The outward and visible sign of it, no matter what its shape or size or history, must move us to admiration and reverence because of the inward and spiritual reality.

"The flag is an epitome of the nation's history and ideals. On it is written the struggles and the progress of the people. It is dyed with the blood of martyrs. If it is tattered and torn, then every rent is a dignity and every stain an honor. In its folds are wrapped the hopes and inspirations of countless thousands, while every heart glows with a passionate fire when it is unfurled to the welcoming winds. This is true of every flag whether of the mightiest empire or the tiniest state. It is because of what it stands for that it claims the sympathy and respect of all great hearted souls. The Red Cross of Switzerland is honored by all nations because of Switzerland's long and heroic championship of liberty.

"In the history of national symbols perhaps there have never been two which held so much in common as 'Old Glory,' the stars and stripes, and the Union Jack, the flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze. It will be interesting and perhaps profitable for us to trace out the parallels between these two historic and powerful symbols. There certainly has never been a time in the history of the two nations when it was more necessary to realize our common possessions and our common destiny.

Our Common Heritage.

"This is the year when our minds revert to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Three centuries have rolled by since that momentous event. When New England celebrates her tercentenary she must recall much of the traditions and history of old England. It will help us all if we remember that we came of a common stock. The blood of the Plantagnets and Stuarts flows in our veins. The ideals of Cromwell and of Elizabeth are a common heritage. The glorious victory of England under Drake belongs to us both.

"The colors of our national symbols are the same, though differently arranged. They picture for us a common agony and a common fidelity. Through all the long years from the 16th to the 17th century we were one people, and when the Pilgrim Fathers crossed the seas they bore with them an honorable record and a common heritage. Their future was made possible because of the rich and sturdy principles that throbbed in their souls and inflamed their minds with a yearning desire to establish freedom in the new land. The motto of Boston bears eloquent testimony to this idea of a common heritage—'Secut patribus sit Deus nobis.'

"In the days of the struggle for independence it was not a clash between England and her growing colony. It was a fight between a party which misrepresented England and the lovers of liberty. It ought never to be forgotten that there were no warmer champions of America than were found in England. Did not Burke, and Barre, and Chatham, and Fox, and Coke lift their eloquent voices in strong protest against the government's tyrannical action? Can we ever forget that it was English men who won for this country its freedom and its opportunity? The priceless heritage is hers and we today rejoice in it, but it must not be forgotten that freedom and opportunity are typified in the Union Jack as well as in the Stars and Stripes.

"The two flags find a common tradition in the days which called this nation of America into being. Now there is no power in history which is so unifying as a common tradition. Nations are made by it, people fight and die for it, institutions are established and strengthened because of it. May it not be our hope to-night that because underneath these two flags there is a heritage of which we both are proud that we may walk side by side as brothers in the onward march of civilization.

Our Common Speech.

"A flag is not only an inheritance but a tongue. It speaks a message to all the world. It talks in a language that everybody understands. No matter where its folds are flung to the winds, it is immediately understood. Run the Union Jack to the masthead in China or India, in Africa or Australia, and at once it bears a message to the people. Its speech is common to all the world. And that is equally true of the American flag. Fling Old Glory to the breeze in the islands of the sea or in any country of Europe, and at once its significance is understood. Does not this fact speak eloquently of the value of a common language? A flag does not use words, it speaks in a universal language—the language of the heart. Nevertheless, it emphasizes the importance of common speech. Here we have another parallel between the two flags that this occasion honors.

"The English language belongs to us both. To dishonor either flag is to shame the speech they represent. The language of Shakespeare, Chaucer, Tennyson and Browning belongs to America. The tongue of Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes belongs to Britain. Who can measure the power of a common literature for a literature contains the customs and the habits, the hopes and the ideals of a people. The songs of a nation are more potent than its laws. Some one has written — 'I care not who may make the laws of a nation if I may write its songs.' Can anyone add up the influence of Bobby Burns upon Scotland, of Tom Moore upon Ireland, of Wordsworth upon England? These names emblazoned upon the flag. The old symbol is full of poetry and music. Its very threads are strings upon which minstrels thrummed their lays. The man who reads and appreciates Dickens who is stirred by the songs of Byron and Shelley, who hears in his own tongue the magnificent ideals of the immortals, must uncover his head at the sight of the emblem which tells the nation from which they sprung.

"There is a great unifying force in a common language. There is a great hindrance to the peace and progress of the people when divers tongues are spoken. France owes her strength to the common language. India would find in her multiplied tongues a serious obstacle to self government. Because the flags of Britain and America represent a common speech it would seem that they are called by every consideration to be of one heart and of one mind. Both nations trace their literature to a common source; they both draw their inspiration from the same storehouse; they must manifest a common gratitude and evince a common strength in facing the tasks of the future.

Our Common Sacrifice.

"'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the nation.' Perhaps no citizens have done so much towards the development of the nation as the men who have died for her. And in some peculiar and impressive way the flag is identified with sacrifice. It's very crimson seems to symbolize the outpoured blood. The crosses on the Union Jack have as their deepest meaning the value of sacrifice. Because in early days flags were carried into battle, because patriotism seems so deeply interwoven with a nation's wars and struggles, because the flag supplies the finest inspiration to courage, chivalry, heroism, we look upon the national symbol as the very embodiment of sacrifice. What a long history is enfolded in that old flag! It makes the blood race in the veins to think of Hastings, Crecy, Trafalgar, Waterloo! There are so many of these historic fights that are the legacy of the United States as well as our own. Their fathers fought side by side with ours in the centuries that are past. In the Hundred Years War with France, in the struggle with Spain, in a thousand engagements, both our destinies were being wrought out. There is no friendship like unto that which is cemented in blood. No worthy American would ever scorn a flag which has played so great a part in the lives of his forefathers.

"And now in these modern days the two flags have been intertwined in a common struggle. For the first time since these two nations have been separated they mingled their blood together in the fight for liberty and justice. British and American troops stood on the Western Front in a common cause. They sleep side by side in common graves. A new glory has been added to their national symbols and forevermore there must be a neutrality of respect. To have shared in the same agony, to have contributed to a common victory. Surely here is a high reason for a mutual respect and confidence and affection. At all events, it will silence forever any suspicions of coming hostility and will open the eyes to a glorious vision of future unity.

A Common Cause.

"The late war demonstrated the strength which a common enterprise engenders. If there was need for these two great peoples to stand together during the great war when a monstrous evil threatened the world, is the need any less to-day when tides of revolution are threatening to sweep away the foundations of our civilization? Think you that our purpose is fully achieved? Is the common sacrifice effective? Have our men died in vain? If there is not an honest effort made by the nations who won the victory to prevent the recurrence of so hideous a disaster, then the war was waged in vain. The future peace of the world depends upon the co-operation of the Anglo-Saxon people. What do these flags stand for? Is there any conflict in their ideals? Has not liberty been the watchword of both nations? Have they not both stood in the past as protectors against every form of injustice and wrong? Is there any friction between 'Empire' as interpreted by Britain and 'democracy' as represented by the United States?

"England is the finest definition of democracy in history. She has always stood for freedom and justice, just as truly as America. Wherever the old Union Jack has gone, the people have enjoyed a larger measure of liberty. Witness South Africa, Australia, India. Wherever that banner has been carried it has meant larger opportunity for every man.

"When an Ayrshire miner becomes Prime Minister of Australia; when Sir Joseph Cook, another miner, reaches the highest office of state; when Mr. Hughes and Lloyd George rise from the ranks to supreme positions in the state—what better evidence can one desire of the democracy of the British Empire?

"It is class that destroys Empires—as witness Russia. The British peoples are the freest from autocracy of any nation in the wide world. Here, then, you have a flag that may be placed side by side with the American flag of freedom and fraternity. It claims the same respect and the same support.

"To-day the situation is urgent because of the propaganda which is being carried on to overthrow existing governments and put in power a party that would make the despotism of Czradom and Kaiserism look like a Kindergarten tyranny. The two nations above all others who have championed democracy in its best form must not fail to stand together now.

A Common Head.

"No nation is independent. The late war demonstrated how impossible it is for any nation to stand aloof from others. It was soon discovered how true is the idea of the solidarity of the race. The words of an American poet were driven home upon the human conscience:

"For mankind is one in spirit and
An instance bears along
Round the earth's electric circle
The swift flash of right or wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious,
Yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres
Feels the gust of joy or shame.
In the gain or loss of one race
All the rest have equal claim."
—Lowell.

"A blow struck in Southern Europe was felt in every quarter of the globe. Nations felt it impossible to stand apart from the horrors. They might remain neutral, but they could not escape the effects. It surely reveals the need of one nation for another. Never were our mutual necessities made more manifest than during those tragic days. An injury to England meant a blow to America. There was need for American troops to help us win the victory. There was need of British ships to transport American soldiers. Every day and hour showed how interdependent we were, and is that not in line with the ideal of the flag? Does it not mean service to humanity? Does the old Union Jack in its long history merely spell selfishness? Have not her folds been lifted often above the needs of smaller nations? It is our glory that time and again Britain has entered into wars to protect the small people and in American history you may boast a similar undertaking.

"The persecuted peoples of Europe need our strength. Why has God endowed us with all this power and shown us these unrivalled opportunities. Every privilege spells responsibility. We can never be true to the principles of our flags unless we join forces to lift up the fallen, to unloose the chains of the captives and recover the sight of the blind. Because of the common need we dare not allow ourselves to descend to mutual recriminations and petty jealousies and rivalries. With a large confidence in each other and a burning hope for the world, we strike hands together.

A Common Respect.

"Out of all that has been said thus far grows the necessity of a common respect. If the flag stands for the things that have been set for, do you think that it is ever pardonable for a nation to offer it insult? Is it not a shameful thing that men so far forget themselves as to degrade and scorn a symbol that represents the very highest ideals? Do they not forget that when they offer insult to another nation's flag they are shaming their own? For principles and ideals are common to both. They are not giving offence to a party within the nation, but to a whole people, to their own flesh and blood. They are not merely insulting a reigning house, they are offending the mighty men of the past—men out of whose loins they sprang.

"When they trample a flag under foot they are treading into the mire the most sacred heritage and possession of a nation.

"They are dishonoring the souls of men who poured out their blood for their defamers. It is such a pitiable exhibition! For patriotism and true patriots are honored in all lands. Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley are honored the world over and because the flag of America enshrines their spirits it is also honored. Wellington and Nelson and Gordon are hailed by all peoples and because the British flag stands for their high patriotism it ought to be honored also.

"No nation that permits these outrages can claim the homage of the world.

"I am reminded of a speech made by Sir Edward Arnold some years ago, who, addressing the men of Harvard University—'Gentlemen in 1776 you conquered your fathers. In 1860-65 you conquered your brothers! May I, as an Englishman, say that your next duty is to conquer yourselves.'

"It must be the duty of every citizen in these two great nations to discourage every offensive thought, to silence every irritating word, to sow the seeds of international unity and concord, to bind together in hoops of steel the Anglo-Saxon peoples for the immense tasks that confront us. The Canadian Club set in the very centre of this city, ought to bend its energies for the cultivation of a friendly spirit. Out from this centre of light and leading ought to flow streams of healing and refreshment that will wash away the stains and heal the wounds of the past and gladden the souls of those who yearn and pray for the harmony and peace of the world. Then the flags may not only lie side by side but they will be intertwined in beautiful folds of fraternity and concord."

USE OF UNION.

Executives of College clubs are reminded that an important rule of the Union provides that application must always be made in advance in writing for the use of any part of that building. In future use of the rooms of the Union will be denied unless this rule has been followed.

UNIVERSITY'S COATNAPPER APPREHENDED

(Continued from Page 1.)

ques"; and do they intend to donate to the $5,000,000 Fund? If so, we should like to inform them that McGill has already passed her objective and that she needs not these compulsory sacrifices on the part of her students. We only hope that one or two will be caught in the act. What would be done? Art would find a way, but the guilty ones would do well if they found their scattered limbs.

The McGill University Library presents itself as the most pitiful and innocent examples of such an outrage. He is worse than the worst coward who would steal from a library. It seems impossible that the property of even this sanctum should be unsafe. But such is the case. As you wait for your book at the call desk, your eye unconsciously scans two sheets filled with the names of missing books.

If the coat-thief is brought to his senses, it would not be a bad thing for the University to look into the whole procedure of all these thefts and to advise some sort of plan whereby these things may be brought to speedy judgment.

From Our Files

Oct. 4th, 1911.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal addressed a great assemblage of undergraduates at the McGill Union. A splendid ovation was accorded to him by the students. Principal Peterson gave his official opening address in the Royal Victoria College.

Oct. 3rd, 1912—Coach Shaughnessy put the football team through a snappy proctice. Dr. Perrin lectured on Taste for Music at the Conservatorium.

Oct. 4th, 1912. — Announcement made that Officers' Training Corps will be established at the University.

McGill football team leaves for Toronto to battle with Varsity. New Railway Club organized for the Railway students.

Oct. 3rd, 1913.—Affiliated Theological Colleges addressed by prominent Divines. Dr. Mackenzie, of Hartford Theological Seminary, and Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, opened second session of Intercollegiate Lecture Course at Royal Victoria College.

Oct. 4th, 1913.—Honorary degrees were conferred on Sir Gilbert Parker and Frank R. Benson.

C.O.T.C. opened season and many students rushed to register.

Dr. Bruce Taylor announced his intention to lecture to McGill students on Sunday evenings.

Oct. 3rd, 1914.—Dean Lee is welcomed to McGill. Sir. Wm. Peterson addresses a large gathering and eulogized the newly-appointed Dean.

Wesleyan College opened to-night by Principal Smyth.

Special order was issued yesterday with relation to the McGill Regiment, and contained full particulars of the whole military organization operating at the University.

Oct. 4th, 1915.—Sir William Peterson was knighted in June in recognition of his eminent service to education.

McGill opens to-day, which is marked by the absence of many McGill students at the front.

Oct. 4th, 1916.—"Daily" congratulates Capt. Scrimger and late Lance-Corporal Fisher for being decorated with the Victoria Cross.

Oct. 4th, 1916.—Conference of McGill Y.M.C.A. held yesterday.

Dean Moyse receives news that his son, Lieut. Robert Edwin Moyse, has been wounded.

Rev. Dr. Fraser was inducted as Principal of the Presbyterial College last evening.

Oct. 4th, 1917.—The late Captain Percival Molson, '01, celebrated McGill graduate, remembers his Alma Mater and bequeathes $75,000 towards the cost of construction of the new stadium.

A course of eighteen weekly lectures on Greek poetry will be delivered jointly by the Principal and Professor John McNaughton during the winter months.

Dr. Gilbert P. Girdwood, prominent medical professor of McGill, died yesterday.

The Y.M.C.A. entertained all out-of-town students to annual Thanksgiving dinner.

Oct. 3rd, 1918.—Dr. H. C. Perrin, of Musical Department, gave opening address for the session yesterday.

Oct. 4th, 1918.—Registrar issued notice yesterday that all students of the University must be physically examined.

Twenty-eight men report for Rugby to Coach Hughes, when a successful workout was carried out.

Oct. 3rd, 1919.—Dr. Whitnall introduced by Drs. Birkett and Sheppard, the former gave an interesting sketch of the history of the McGill Faculty.

Dr. Lamb issued statement last night that Physical Education is now compulsory for all students of the first and second years.

"Old Boys" play McGill to-morrow.

Oct. 4th 1919.—Dr. John Tait, late of Edinburgh, is introduced to the Medical students by Dean Birkett.

Large number of Freshmen were entertained at Strathcona Hall on Thursday evening by the "Y." Deans Thornton and Lee welcomed the students.

DIFFICULTIES OF ROCKET PROJECT

Article on the Possibility of Reaching the Moon By Rocket.

"Writing in "The Graphic" (London) of the project of reaching the moon by rocket, recently put forth by Professor Robert H. Goddard, of Clark College, Worcester, Mass., George F. Morrell points out the following difficulties:—

"To have any chance of success, the rocket needs to travel at something over six miles a second—that is, about twelve times as fast as a bullet leaves a rifle. Now, the possibility of this speed being attained is not the crux of the problem, which is to be found in the fact that when it is reached the rocket will vanish in an incandescent wisp of flame and smoke; for it is well known that bodies when they speed through the air are subject to friction, and if they travel at even two miles a second the friction against the air is sufficient to generate a tremendous heat, while at a greater rate a consuming white heat is soon reached, even if the body be of steel."

And the heat engendered in the first hundred miles will "have a disastrous effect upon the nineteen tons of explosives that are by successive charges, to speed the rocket to its destination."

Then again, it is almost mathematically impossible to aim certainly from an object moving, as the earth does, about ninteen miles a second in one direction and nearly 2,000 feet a second in another, and each direction varying with every microscopical fraction of a second of time, at a target 240,000 miles away, also moving at another speed especially when the actual speed of the rocket throughout the journey cannot be known.

Besides, the gravitational pull of the earth is complex and is varied by the tidal pull of the moon, and there are unknown air currents and many other factors that will make the rocket's destination problematical in the extreme.

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College Clippings

University of Washington.—The school of business administration intends to make the honor system a tradition of that school. The students in each class room are organizing to preserve the system.

Football receipts last season reached the record figure of $53,142.22. Expenditures for the first time in years did not overstep the receipts. Disbursements totalled $35,287.31.

Two men students in the College of Liberal Arts will be compelled to leave the University at the close of the quarter as a result of cheating in a recent examination.

Twenty-five men have formed a Radio Club at the University. It is expected that when apparatus is installed the scores of athletic games will be received over it.

University of Minnesota.—A big drive for funds for the aid of foreign students is being well subscribed to by the students at this college.

A University Employment Bureau exists for the purpose of advising any student as regards work either after finishing or while attending school.

The University Farm received prizes totalling $263 for their exhibits at the International Show recently held in Chicago.

"They Never Come Back," a musical farce played by the Princeton Triangle Club, is billed for the Minnesota Auditorium.

"Ole" Hanson, the former fighting mayor of Seattle, lectured in the Minnesota Auditorium on January 2. He has just completed a tour of the north of Europe, and chose for his subject for the lecture, "America, and What She Ought to Mean to Us."

A drive for funds to equip a rowing crew is being planned at the University of Minnesota, and a luncheon was held at which the ways and means of establishing a rowing crew were discussed.

Columbia University.—Hockey is proving very popular this year at Columbia, and Coach Harrison is putting several squads through strenuous practices.

The Student Board has voted in favor of discontinuing the annual flag rush between the Freshmen and Sophomores. The rush has been the traditional under-class scrap at Columbia for many years.

The Columbia Spectator has recently been printing a series of articles dealing with the library conditions existing at that University. Many improvements are advised.

The Columbia "Jester" will again enter the annual competition for college wits whoch is held by "Judge."

University of Illinois.—The landing of the Pilgrims in America 300 years ago was fittingly observed at the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebration on December 21st in the Auditorium. A varied programme of speeches and music was presented.

Negotiations are under way between the Universities of Illinois and Pennsylvania for an aquatic meet to be held in Champaign on February 12. The last intersectional meet in which Illinois took part was that against Yale and Princeton in 1913.

A series of public speaking plays are being arranged to be given two nights a week, for three weeks, beginning the first week after the holidays.

A campaign for funds for a stadium will be launched in the near future.

Pictures of nearly a hundred women have been entered in the Illio Beauty Contest. Howard Chandler Christy, famous magazine illustrator and creator of the "Christy Girls," will act as judge of the contest.

University of Kansas. — A telegraphic track meet will be held between the Freshmen teams of the Valley Conference of May 11th. This will be the first meet of any kind between first year men in this conference.

Dr. E. H. Lindley, eighth Chancellor of the University of Kansas, will be formally inaugurated on February 8th or 9th, according to plans announced by a committee in charge of the ceremonies.

Stanford University. — Stanford girl students who are violating the University regulations by smoking and "shooting craps" on the campus are advised to "direct their wayward footsteps away from the paths of learning: to be more explicit, to get out, and the quicker the better," according to the Stanford Pictorial, a campus magazine of student opinion.

Notre Dame University. — George Gipp, Notre Dame's greatest football player, and one of Walter Camp's all-star team, hailed by coaches and experts as one of the best halfbacks in the United States, lost a game three weeks' fight against losing odds when he died on December 14th from pneumonia, which developed from a bad cold. Gipp was 24 years old, and in addition to being a star halfback, was credited with being the cleverest baseball player in the history of Notre Dame. He was sought by major league members, and was expected to sign with the Chicago Cubs for an outfield position on next year's team.

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War does not make men good, but it teaches us how the best in men is brought out in the stress and strain of a great crisis.

SIR WILLIAM'S CAREER WAS A NOTABLE ONE

(Continued from Page 1.)

land. Born in Edinburgh, on May 29, 1856, he received his early education at the High School of that city, where he proved a scholar of high promise, which was subsequently justified by a brilliant career at the University of Edinburgh. He graduated in 1875, and although the youngest finalist of that year, succeeded in carrying off at the head of the list first-class honors in classics. He was also successful in obtaining the Greek Travelling Fellowship, and for some time thereafter he studied at the University of Gottingen, in Germany, under the famous Professor Sauppe.

Returning to Scotland, he was elected to the Mackenzie Scholarship at the University of Edinburgh for eminence in classical and English literature, and shortly afterwards gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In 1876 he took the Ferguson scholarship in classics, which is competed for by students from the four Scottish universities.

At Oxford he pursued his brilliant career, and was placed in the first class in classical moderations, and in the final school in the second. After completing his Oxford course, securing the B.A degree, he was appointed assistant to the Professor of Humanity (Latin) in Edinburgh University, a position which he held for two and a half years.

On the inauguration of University College, Dundee, in 1882 he was unanimously appointed Principal and Professor of Classics and Ancient History. In Dundee, where he remained for thirteen years, he showed not only great executive ability but built up a reputation as a scholar which extended throughout the United Kingdom and caused him to be known as "one of the finest Latin men of his time."

It was in May, 1895, that Dr. Peterson accepted the appointment of Vice-Chancellor and Principal of McGill University.

Coming to Montreal a quarter of a century ago with this established record as a scholar and administrator, Dr. Peterson was able to considerably enhance the value of McGill as a great university. In his inaugural address, Dr. Peterson declared that "the true position of a university, as such, is not to turn out recruits for the professions, but to prepare men and women, by the discipline of study, for the whole of their after life"; and that was the principle which guided him throughout his twenty four years of office at McGill. The dignity of his high office was well maintained, and Dr. Peterson did much not only in his home domain, but across the ocean and in the great republic to the south to uphold and advance the standard of old McGill.

His term of office coincided with big events in the life of the university. The McGill of to-day is a very different McGill from that of 1895, thanks, principally of course, to the generosity of men like the late Lord Strathcona, to the late Sir William Macdonald and other public-spirited citizens, but also very largely to the foresight of Principal Peterson, who, looking ahead, managed to imbue these great citizens with his breadth of view and his spirit of optimism.

In 1901 Dr. Peterson was created a Companion of St. Michael and St. George. On the King's Birthday, June 3, 1915, he was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Principal Peterson was an honorary LL.D. of St. Andrews, 1885; Princeton, N.J., 1896; University of New Brunswick, 1900; Yale, 1901; Johns Hopkins, 1902; Pennsylvania, 1903; Queen's, 1903; Aberdeen, 1906; Toronto, 1907; Harvard, 1909; Trinity College, Dublin, 1912.

He was also an honorary Doctor of Literature of the Universities of Oxford, 1912, and Durham, 1912, and a Doctor of Classical Literature of the University of Groningen, Holland, 1914.

Sir William was not only a university man. He was a citizen who actually performed a citizen's duties, and although a very busy man at the university, found time to identify himself with civic and social reform movements tending to the betterment of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

In 1899 he was elected president of the Provincial Teachers' Association. In 1905 he was appointed a trustee of the Carnegie Fund to provide annuities for disabled professors; and in 1910 chairman of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

In 1911 he was elected chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Province of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec.

He also served as the vice-president of the Archaeological Institute of America, and chairman of the Department of Canada; president of the Montreal Society of Archaeological Research; and Canadian editor of Nelson's Loose Leaf Encyclopaedia.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and on July 24, 1916, he was gazetted as Honorary Colonel.

He was an enthusiastic Imperialist and his ardent patriotism manifested itself in his advocacy of closer union between the Motherland and the Overseas Dominions and in his doughty championship of the greatness of Great Britain and of Canada on the many occasions when he was called to address academic or public gatherings in the United States.

For many years before the coming of the great war in 1914, Dr. Peterson raised his voice in warning of the imminence of such a cataclysmic struggle. In an article on "The True Imperialism," first published in the University Magazine, in December, 1910, Dr. Peterson ventured on a forecast. "The next great war," he then said, "if there is to be one, which Heaven forbid! will place the whole Empire in jeopardy, not Great Britain alone. It will be a war in defence of the Empire."

Oddly enough he had a near view of the actual outbreak of the war, being on a visit to the Motherland when the declaration came. After that he busied himself with voice and pen in giving widespread publicity to the justice of the cause of the Allies.

The very large proportion of its graduates and undergraduates who went out on active service during the war was a proof of the strongly British spirit which had permeated the University.

In the literary sphere Sir William had won considerable recognition as editor of Quintillian's "Institutes of Oratory," Tacitus's "Dialogue on Oratory," and Cicero's speech "For Cluentius," "The Cluna M.S. of Cicero," Cicero's "Verrine Orations" and Cicero's "Post Reditum Orations." His editions of these classics were all prepared with scrupulous care and ranked with the finest specimens of the scholarship of the day. In 1915 he published "Canadian Essays and Addresses."

In 1885 Dr. Peterson married Miss Lisa Ross, a daughter of the late William Ross, Hyde Park Gardens, London, and of Glenearn, Perthshire, Scotland. There are two sons, Major William Gordon Peterson, D.S.O., who went overseas with the 73rd Battalion and was twice wounded at the front; and Maurice G. Peterson, of the Foreign Office, London, England.

He was a member of the Saville Club, London; the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, Scotland; and the University Club and the Mount Royal Club, Montreal.

Belgium has 24 students in American universities and the United States has 22 in Belgian universities. This international exchange became effective last fall under the direction of the Education foundation of the Belgian Relief Commission. An endowment has been established to provide scholarships and exchange lectureships between American and Belgian universities. The 22 Americans will study at the four Belgian universities at Brussels, Louvain, Ghent and Liege and at the School of Mines at Mons, while the Belgian students are assigned to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and to the following universities Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Chicago, California and Leland Stanford.

SNOWSHOERS SALLY FORTH FROM UNION

Will Meet at 7.30 p.m. in Union.

BIG CROWD EXPECTED.

Party Will Go Over Mount Royal and Return to Union.

If the prayers of the executive of the Snowshoe Club are answered, this evening should find Mount Royal covered in a soft blanket of newly fallen snow; if, however, thier entreaties receive no fulfillment it has, nevertheless, been decided to hold the snowshoe tramp to-night with the aid of the light fall of snow of yesterday. This conclusion was reached only after much consideration: it was thought that because of the unavoidable postponement of last month's event, and because of the consequent late start being made, that it would be advisable to delay the affair no longer.

Tickets have been sold to close on two hundred students, and it is estimated that at least that number will be in attendance. As previously announced in these columns, the party will assemble at the Union at 7.30 p.m., to enable all to fill out their programmes, which they will receive in exchange for their tickets upon the presentation of the latter at the door, before the departure at eight o'clock.

The course will take the snowshoers over the Mountain. The leader will be provided with a bugle or similar instrument to keep the trampers together, and to facilitate the achieving of this purpose, all who can are asked to provide themselves with electric torches and whistles. The tramp should in all take about two hours or two hours and a half, and it is expected that by ten-fifteen all will have returned to the Union to sit down to the refreshments prepared by the Union Cafeteria authorities.

Snowshoes will be obtained at Jas. Smythe's shop on University street, just below St. Catherine street. Arrangements have been made with this dealer to accommodate the crowd; but anyone who desires may also try Rosenthal's store, corner Sherbrooke street and St. Lawrence Main, where a limited supply of snowshoes are to be had.

Snowshoe running is not being neglected, and on opportunity for all those who intend taking up this sport to turn out and display their mettle will soon be given. The exact time and place will appear in the "Daily" in the near future.

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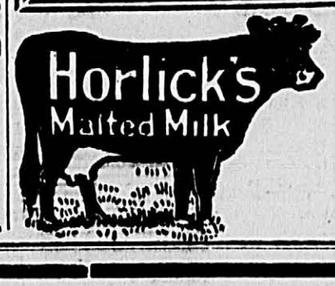
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